

Agricultural Product Consumption Risk Assessment

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Overview

- Identify agricultural activities in the floodplain
- Estimate chemical concentrations in animal products and home garden produce
- Estimate human health risk associated with consuming food produced in the floodplain



Agricultural activities in the floodplain - Pittsfield to CT border

COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY

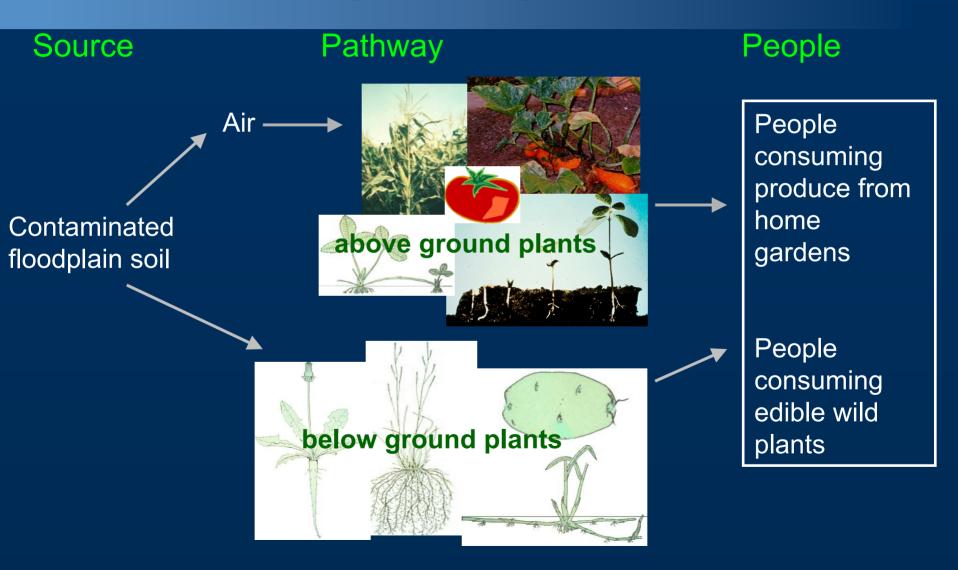
Dairy farming
Fruit and vegetable growing
Free-range poultry farming

NON-COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY

Beef farming
Home gardening
Wild edible plant harvesting
Deer hunting

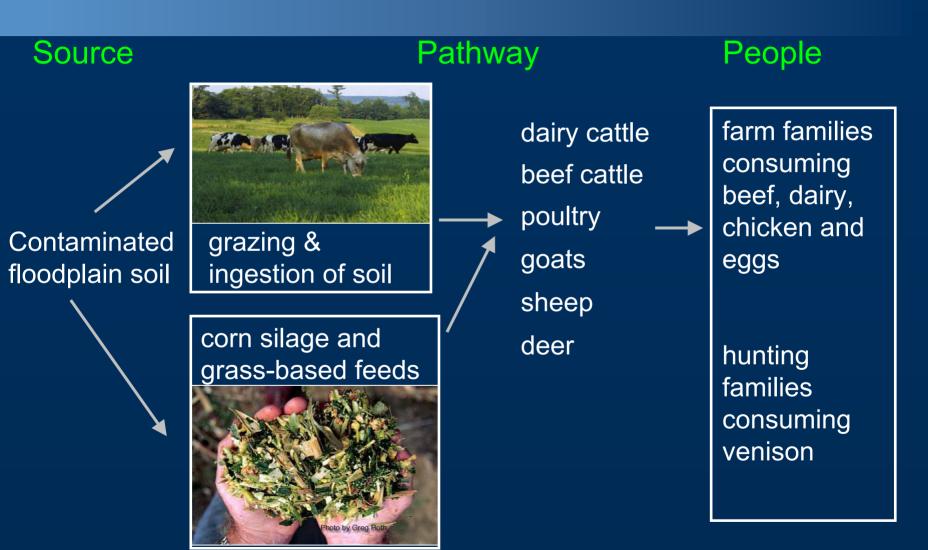


Exposure scenarios: consumption of plants





Exposure scenarios: consumption of animal products





How were farms and gardens assessed?

- Assumed that
 - 100% of cultivation area is in floodplain
 - 100% of grazing area is in floodplain
- Estimated risk associated with two hypothetical PCB concentrations in soil (2 ppm and 0.5 ppm)
- Can extrapolate results to specific parcels:

Example: 100% and 2 ppm = 10% and 20 ppm



Estimating food concentrations: information from the floodplain

- Corn
- Acorn Squash
- Fiddlehead Ferns
- Grass
- Milk





Estimating concentrations in food: the math

Home garden produce and animal feed

Soil-to-Plant Transfer Factor = concentration in plant concentration in soil

Animal products

Bioconcentration Factor = <u>concentration in meat, milk, or eggs</u> concentration in food or soil



Estimating human exposure

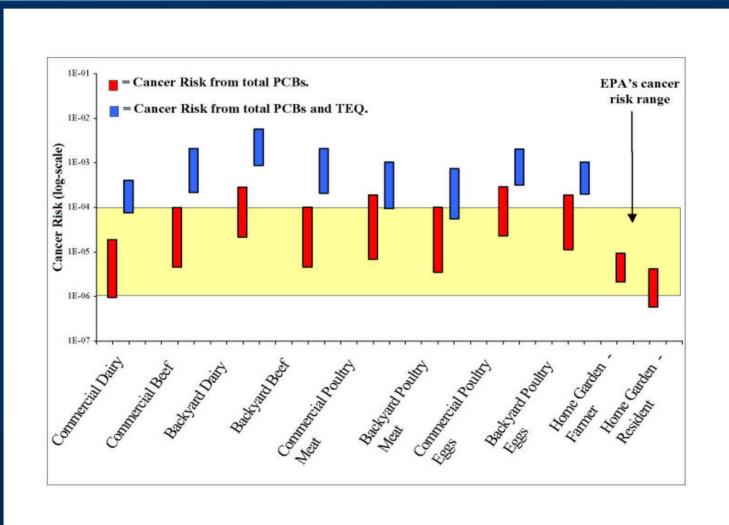
Food consumption rates

Exposure duration

Preparation and cooking methods

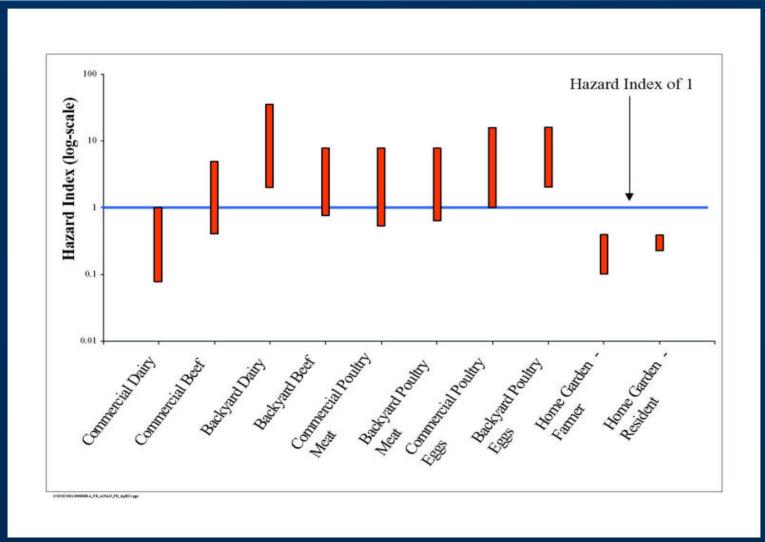


Summary of cancer risk estimates





Summary of hazard indices









Predicted TEQ compared with measured TEQ in U.S. food supply

Commercial dairy

Assuming 0.5 mg/kg PCBs in soil:

 predicted TEQ is slightly less than the average TEQ in U.S. food supply

Assuming 2 mg/kg PCBs in soil:

predicted TEQ is 2 times higher than average TEQ in U.S. food supply